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U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/566,202

Response filed February 27, 2009

Reply to OA dated October 31, 2008

## **AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:**

Please amend claim 1, as follows. This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

## **Listing of Claims:**

Claim 1 (Currently amended): A thermal transfer receiving sheet comprising a sheet-like support having, sequentially formed on at least one surface thereof, a hollow particle-containing intermediate layer and an image receiving layer, wherein said hollow particles have an average particle diameter of 0.2 to 35  $\mu$ m and a hollow percentage by volume of 30 to 97% and the printing smoothness (Rp value) on the surface of said thermal transfer receiving sheet, as measured by using a Microtopograph under an applied pressure of 0.1 MPa 10 milli-seconds after the initiation of pressure application, is 1.5  $\mu$ m or less, wherein said intermediate layer comprises two kinds of hollow particles A and B differing in the average particle diameter and the average particle diameters  $L_A$  ( $\mu$ m) and  $L_B$  ( $\mu$ m) of respective hollow particles satisfy all of the following relational formulae (1) to (3):

$$L_A = 2 \text{ to } 35 \ \mu\text{m}$$
 (1)

$$L_B = 0.2 \text{ to } 9 \,\mu\text{m}$$
 (2)

$$0.05 < L_B/L_A < 0.4$$
 (3)

and wherein the ratio of the mass of hollow particles A (W<sub>A</sub>) and that of hollow particles B (W<sub>B</sub>) included in said intermediate layer satisfies the following relational formula (4):

$$W_p/W_A = 0.14 \text{ to } 1$$
 (4).

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Claim 2 (Original): The thermal transfer receiving sheet as claimed in claim 1, wherein the

thickness of said intermediate layer is from 20 to 90  $\mu$ m.

Claim 3 (Previously presented): The thermal transfer receiving sheet as claimed in claim 1,

wherein the ratio by mass of all hollow particles to the entire solid content mass of said intermediate

layer is from 30 to 75% by mass.

Claim 4 (Previously presented): The thermal transfer receiving sheet as claimed in claim 1,

which has a barrier layer stacked between said intermediate layer and said image receiving layer.

Claim 5 (Previously presented): The thermal transfer receiving sheet as claimed in claim 1,

wherein said sheet-like support is a sheet-like support mainly comprising a cellulose pulp.

Claim 6 (Previously presented): The thermal transfer receiving sheet as claimed in claim 1,

wherein a back surface layer containing at least a polymer resin and an organic and/or inorganic fine

particles is provided on the side of said sheet-like support in which the image receiving layer is not

provided.

Claim 7 (Previously presented): The thermal transfer receiving sheet as claimed in claim 1,

wherein the compressive modulus of elasticity, based on JIS K 7220, of said thermal transfer

receiving sheet is 30 MPa or less.

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Claim 8 (Cancelled).

Claim 9 (Previously presented): The thermal transfer receiving sheet as claimed in claim 1.

wherein said intermediate layer comprises, as said hollow particles, hollow particles with the

partition wall being formed of a polymer material having a glass transition temperature of 130°C or

more.

Claim 10 (Original): The thermal transfer receiving sheet as claimed in claim 9, wherein the

polymer material of said hollow particles with the partition wall, being formed of a polymer material

having a glass transition temperature of 130°C or more, is obtained from a component mainly

comprising a nitrile-based monomer.

Claim 11 (Original): The thermal transfer receiving sheet as claimed in claim 10, wherein

said nitrile-based monomer is at least one member selected from the group consisting of

acrylonitrile, methacrylonitrile, a-chloroacrylonitrile, a-ethoxyacrylonitrile and fumaronitrile.

Claim 12 (Previously presented): An image forming method using the thermal transfer

receiving sheet claimed in claim 1, comprising the steps of applying a pressure treatment of 1.0 MPa

or more to the thermal transfer receiving sheet surface during and/or after printing by a dye thermal

transfer printer.

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Claim 13 (Previously presented) A method for producing a thermal transfer receiving sheet

comprising a sheet-like support having sequentially formed on at least one surface thereof a hollow

particle-containing intermediate layer and an image receiving layer, the method comprising the steps

of, after providing said intermediate layer by coating an intermediate layer coating solution

comprising hollow particles having an average particle diameter of 0.2 to 35  $\mu m$  and a hollow

percentage by volume of 30 to 97% on at least one surface of said sheet-like support and drying it.

and/or after providing said image receiving layer on the intermediate layer, wherein said intermediate

layer comprises two kinds of hollow particles A and B differing in the average particle diameter and

the average particle diameters  $L_A(\mu m)$  and  $L_B(\mu m)$  of respective hollow particles satisfy all of the

following relational formulae (1) to (3):

$$L_A = 2 \text{ to } 35 \ \mu\text{m} \qquad (1)$$

$$L_B = 0.2 \text{ to } 9 \ \mu\text{m}$$
 (2)

$$0.05 < L_B/L_A < 0.4$$
 (3),

applying a smoothing treatment step of passing the sheet through a nip part having a pair of

rolls consisting of a heating roll and a press roll so that the printing smoothness (Rp value) on the

surface of said thermal transfer receiving sheet, as measured by using Microtopograph under an

applied pressure of 0.1 MPa 10 milli-seconds after the initiation of pressure application, can be 1.5

μm or less.

Claim 14 (Original): The method for producing a thermal transfer receiving sheet, as claimed

in claim 13, which further comprises a thickness restoring treatment step of, after said smoothing

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treatment step, subsequently heating the thermal transfer receiving sheet by contacting the sheet surface with a heating roll in a pressure-released state.